

LEADING ARTICLES—February 7, 1930

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL  
LESSON FOR GULLIBLE WORKERS  
INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS ON CAR  
EXCLUDE THE FILIPINO  
UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASING



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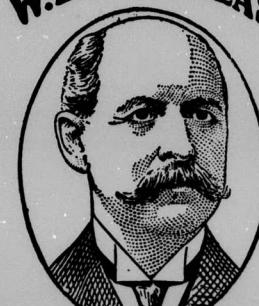
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1930

No. 1

## GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

### A Noteworthy Record.

The William Taylor Hotel was opened in San Francisco on January 15, 1930. It is a beautiful structure of thirty stories of steel and concrete, and is said to be the largest building of its kind west of Chicago. The cost was approximately \$2,500,000. Work started in November, 1928, and continued during the fourteen months following. Four months were required to erect the 2850 tons of structural steel, and 460,000 face brick and 800,000 common brick were used. As high as 350 men were employed daily for a period of several months.

The foregoing summary of operations is not presented in the advertising sense. It is reviewed to lead up to the most important aspect of the construction, for not one worker lost his life, nor was one permanently injured, from the time operations started until the doors were thrown open to the public, and but few minor injuries were reported. This record is unique in hazardous employment. It points the way to the objective sought by all men and women.

The absence of the dread visitation during the construction of the William Taylor Hotel was not the outcome of good luck. Each step was watched. A safety engineer, engaged by the contractor, with full power to act, was on the job each minute. He had two assistants, and was given authority to call on extra men, if needed. A regular elevator, equipped with counter-weights and safety devices, was installed at the beginning of construction for the sole purpose of carrying workmen to the upper floors. This elevator was extra equipment, in addition to the regular elevators. The Industrial Accident Commission joined with its safety supervision, and the contractors and builders and management co-operated to the fullest extent. The team-work was ideal.

### Boulder Dam.

A letter has been received from the federal authorities in Washington, D. C., asking for help in planning the living quarters for the employees soon to work at Boulder Dam. Some kind of refrigeration needs to be installed so that the workers can have a cool temperature in which to sleep. The heat at the site of the dam is very trying in summer.

A reply was forwarded to the federal officials to the effect that the Department of Industrial Relations would gladly prove of service, that town designing and refrigeration were part of the problems in the care of the Division of Housing and Sanitation, and the Industrial Accident Commission wanted to assist in preventing industrial deaths and injuries. A strong plea was made for a "set-up" that would include safety, sanitation and housing as sections of a full program.

### Age Discrimination.

During January the Department of Industrial Relations issued Special Bulletin No. 1, entitled "Middle-Aged and Older Workers." Other bulletins will follow as the survey proceeds. The foreword announces the purpose "to enlist the co-operation of California employers of labor against adopting employment policies based solely upon the employee's age." Then the statement is made that the facts on which to announce opinions of California's practice have yet to be ascertained, but there is reason to believe that rigid age form-

ulas are sometimes used, and these are carelessly assumed to be the best criteria of fitness for jobs in industrial and commercial establishments. The views, ideas and opinions of leaders in business and industry, and of thinkers in economics and sociology, are presented in the bulletin. Mental and physical qualifications are urged as the really essential requirements in selecting employees.

This bulletin, which marks the beginning of an educational campaign begun by the Department of Industrial Relations against false personnel policies barring middle-aged and older workers from useful employments, is summarized as follows:

The arbitrary discharge of workers because of age, and regardless of their fitness, is becoming a general policy.

Because of the development of automatic and labor-saving machinery, the physical stresses and burdens of life are growing less, but our productive period is growing longer.

The employment of middle-aged and older workers reduces labor turnover in industrial and commercial establishments.

Not age, but experience and capacity and willingness to learn are important in selecting and retaining employees.

Success comes to people after they are 40, for seldom does mature judgment arrive before then.

There are jobs in industry which can be graded according to the grades of age, ability and experience within a community.

There is needed a careful, nation-wide study of jobs, conducted primarily to determine what positions the older man is capable of filling as well, or better, than the younger man.

Discrimination against older workers is regarded by many employers as a confession of inefficient, unwholesome and poor management.

Workers who have reached the age of 40 or 50 are surrounded by certain conditions in life that make them all the more careful in the performance of their duties.

Men over 40 are doing the most important work of the world.

Older employees exercise a steady and helpful influence upon younger employees of an organization.

If employees know that they will not be fired because of their age, they will give more of their efforts in their younger years.

Monotonous clerical work is suited to the placidity of middle-aged women.

Older women workers are not more troubled by illness than their younger sisters.

Interested employers can figure out the results obtained from hiring older and more experienced workers.

Special attention to the problem of older workers by employers is urgently needed. It is the duty of American industry to keep older workers employed, rather than turn them adrift upon a labor market which refuses to absorb them.

Group insurance and pension plans need not exclude older workers from employment. The sum of the pension may be fixed as a percentage for each year of service, multiplied by the number of years of service. This would answer the question of taking care of employees entering employment at an older age. Middle-aged and older employees would rather pay the extra group insurance rates due to their ages, or forego the benefits of such insurance, than be refused employment.

Roughly estimated, refusal to hire or retain employees 45 years of age and over would affect the economic interests of over one-fourth of g-ainfully

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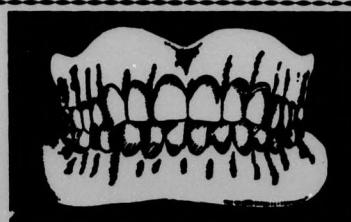
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Packard Shoes  
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employed persons in California. Lower age limits in hiring and discharging would cause even greater and more widespread economic and social distress.

#### Clashes With Filipinos.

During the last few weeks there have been race riots in the central part of California in which Filipinos have been concerned. The Department of Industrial Relations has delegated its best investigator to ascertain the reasons for the disturbances. Acts of violence are regretted by all thoughtful citizens. The removal of the causes that lead up to such acts are important from many points of view.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation under the State Board of Education works closely with the Industrial Accident Commission. About 60 per cent of those residents who apply for training are the victims of industrial injuries. The service is given to handicapped people, whether injured in industry "or otherwise," to quote the federal law. The United States Government and the State of California apportion the cost of rehabilitation.

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A tremendous amount of constructive work was accomplished for the disabled of California during 1929. The number of cases investigated to determine eligibility for rehabilitation totaled 2260. Of these 413 were counseled and inducted into carefully arranged training programs. At present the Bureau is supervising 566 trainees; 263 individuals were rehabilitated during the year, of whom 18 per cent were women, and the average age was found to be 35 years. Less than \$300 is necessary for all costs per rehabilitant. The annual cost of maintaining a handicapped person at public expense is about \$450. The federal report pays tribute to California's services to those in need of re-training, and one interesting fact from the records is that the average rehabilitated person is earning \$1.54 per week in excess of the best prior salary.

The California Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act requires all employers either to insure with a company authorized to provide coverage, or to secure from the Industrial Accident Commission a certificate of consent to self-insure. Several hundreds of the State's largest employers are self-insurers. The majority of them emphasize safety work and pay the benefits of the law in a liberal manner. A minority has not followed these two commendable courses.

One of the most regrettable incidents connected with the administration of workmen's compensation in California has just come to the Commission's attention. An employer, a partial self-insurer, has discharged 42 men because each has an incipient hernia. The total staff is less than 300, and the employer wrote the Commission to the effect that there were "some very good employees" among the 42. When the employer wrote asking how the discharge could be avoided, the Commission clearly outlined a policy frequently followed by employers who appreciate the value of promoting all that is best in industrial relations. There is doubt as to whether any of the 42 men referred to would be injured in such a way as to make a compensable case. The better plan, and the one earnestly advocated by the Commission, was, and is, to give each employee the opportunity of securing a repair operation, at his own expense, before issuing a harsh notice of dismissal. Some employers have gone further. They have had their employees operated on and they have paid all the expenses, later reimbursing themselves by small monthly deductions from the salaries. In this way the men have had the advantages of restoration to full physical efficiency and the retention of their positions, the employers have won commendation for their liberal attitude, which is an excellent advertisement and citizens generally approve the progressive method.

If self-insurance is to be used to add to the human scrap-heap, the problem is one that probably will be considered in future legislation. There is little or no trouble in this respect under the insurance policies issued by either the State Compensation Insurance Fund or the private companies.

One employer in the State of Ohio had 8000 employees examined. Not one man was discharged, nor was one salary reduced. Many physi-

cal defects were discovered. A large number were remedied. Men likely to injure themselves or others were so placed in the factory that a minimum of harm would follow any disability.

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full paid invest-  
ment certificates pay you  
**6%**  
quarterly by check or com-  
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Manufacturers of  
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Prices are not prohibitive . . . It is smart  
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Clothing, Furnishings and Hats  
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Specializing in  
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New Funeral Home and Chapel  
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**LESSON FOR GULLIBLE WORKERS.**

A suit started in the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court to restrain acquisition by the Universal Cement Company of the Atlas Portland Cement Company should be a lesson to workers who are interested in employees' stock ownership schemes.

The Universal is a steel trust unit. The plaintiff is a woman. She paid \$53 a share for 100 shares of Atlas stock.

The Universal Company would take over its competitor on the basis of one share of steel trust stock for five shares of Atlas stock. Steel trust stock is selling for \$170 a share and Atlas holders would receive one-fifth of this amount, or \$34.50, for each share of Atlas stock. The plaintiff would lose \$1850 by the transaction.

The incident is but one of the many quiet deals that insiders who control large blocks of stock "put over" on small stockholders who have no opportunity of following the intricacies of high finance.

These plans are invariably submitted to every stockholder, but they are as intelligible as a chattel mortgage or a fire insurance policy to the person who works for wages.

If they are understood, long litigation—that the average small stockholder cannot afford—is necessary to overthrow decisions by the insiders who control the company through ownership of a majority of the stock.

The Business Week, a McGraw-Hill publication, does a service by pointing out that if corporation management is truly modern, it will aim to anticipate business depression and work out ways for keeping employees on the payroll when depression comes. As a result of the Hoover conferences, business as a whole did not cut wages following the stock market collapse, the Business Week says, but it remarks: "Unfortunately, there were exceptions to the rule. Not all concerns—not even all the large corporations, presumably most progressive—met the situation with calmness and good will. Some automotive companies, supposed to have far-sighted personnel policies, laid off and discharged employees with what seemed precipitate haste." Discussing plans for keeping wage earners at work when business slows down, the Business Week sees great possibilities in the "B. & O." plan originated by organized labor and adopted by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Canadian National Railways, and others. "Under this scheme," the magazine says, "the workmen consult with the management as to the best means of meeting slack times. In the majority of cases something is worked out which is to the best interests of both employer and employee."

**INCOME TAX DEDUCTION ON CAR.**

Eight important deductions are allowed California motorists in filing federal income tax returns for 1930, according to the legal department of the California State Automobile Association, which summarizes the allowable deductions as well as important items of expense which cannot be deducted as follows:

All sums paid during the calendar year as registration fees, driver's licenses, state personal property taxes and municipal taxes.

Interest on money borrowed for the purchase of an automobile used for either business or pleasure.

All operating and maintenance expenses, including depreciation, on automobiles used wholly for business; or a pro rata share of such expenses, representing business use where a passenger car is used chiefly (more than 50 per cent) for business. Depreciation usually is figured at 20 per cent per annum.

Automobile insurance on automobiles used for business purposes.

Uncompensated losses, sustained by reason of damage to any automobile used for either pleasure or business.

Damage paid for injuries to persons or for destruction of property, provided the automobile at the time of the accident was being used for business.

The amount of financing charges on automobiles purchased which covers the interest and risk on the loan, but not the amount covering the premium on insurance to protect the finance company's interest.

Loss sustained where an automobile used for business purposes is traded in for a new car.

While the state gasoline tax is deductible this year in a number of states, it is not deductible on motorists' returns in California for the reason that it is a tax upon the distributor and not the consumer.

The following two important items are not deductible, according to the Automobile club:

The amount paid for an automobile used for either business or pleasure, this being a capital expenditure and subject to claim for depreciation where the automobile is used for business purposes.

Loss sustained where an automobile used for pleasure is traded in for a new car.

In making deductions, motorists must differentiate between business and pleasure vehicles and between tax payments and capital expenditures.

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That gets you right off, and stays put with your taste.

The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

**CLOWN**  
CIGARETTES  
UNION MADE

**"RUN O' THE HOOK"**

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

On January 29th Los Angeles Typographical Union, by referendum vote, adopted the following measure submitted by its executive committee: "It is the sense of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 that a five-day law be in effect on the daily newspapers, effective from Sunday, February 2, 1930, to and including Saturday, April 26, 1930 (12 weeks), on alternate weeks; alternate weeks meaning that members of chapels shall work not to exceed five days every other week during the period of enactment. This law applies to substitutes as well as regulars and includes all members except the foreman of the office. Chapels shall have the authority to close their slipboards Thursday midnight, January 30, 1930. This law may be rescinded by the union prior to expiration date if the membership believes conditions have sufficiently improved to warrant such action. The adoption of this proposition means that each member, subs and regulars, shall lay off not less than six working days over a period of 12 weeks, under the rules prescribed by each chapel. The adoption of this proposition also carries with it instructions that the secretary-treasurer accept no traveling cards during period of enactment, sanction for which has been approved by the executive council of the International Typographical Union." In the call for referendum it was recommended that only those members engaged in newspaper work vote upon the question, although, of course, none could be debarred of the right to cast a ballot. The

measure carried by a vote of 180 for to 174 against, it being noted that the result in the Herald chapel, in which there are 40 substitutes, was 24 for to 72 against. The Herald and the secretary's chapel were the only two voting against the modified five-day week. Although exempt from the terms of the above resolution, it is presumed that the foreman will, as loyal members, "do their bit" along with the lay members.

The 1930 book of I. T. U. laws has been received and anyone may secure a copy at the secretary's office.

A special committee has been appointed to revise the local constitution and laws and will begin its work about the first of next month. This committee hereby extends an invitation to all members of the union to offer any suggestions deemed advisable toward addition, amendment, alteration or repeal in relation to the local laws. Request is also made of all officers, committees and chapel chairmen for like suggestions as pertaining to their specific duties. Any member desiring to appear before the committee in advocacy of any proposed change in the law will on request be given the opportunity and notified of its meeting date. It is preferred that contemplated changes should be in writing, and same may be left at union headquarters at any time for presentation to the committee. It is believed that considerable time will be saved in the final adoption of the revised laws if changes are first submitted to the committee for its approval or rejection before its report is brought before the union.

**Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.**

The following is a little historical data concerning the chapel in 1875 and was written some time ago by the late W. A. Bushnell:

John Hancock, foreman; Meldrum, weekly fore-

man; James Neill, father of Al Neill, sign painter and ex-fighter, came here from Australia as "lead" with Fechter, great German tragedian; John Collins; "Denver" Hartman; John ("Spot") Lamson, died some time ago, leaving \$1500 to Printers' Home; John Harvey, afterward assistant foreman Examiner; George Crowell; L. K. Neiswanger; Wm. H. Ware, for some 40 years Dr. W. H. Ware of the College of Dentistry, U. C. Affiliated Colleges, who was chiefly responsible for the introduction of dentistry into the U. S. Army, volunteered on leave from U. C. and went to Manila in 1898 or 1899, principally, I believe, for that purpose; Wm. McCabe ("Maori Bill"), afterward prominent in newspaper work in New York City and for many years editor of the Union Printer there; Frank Mooney, the elder; "Dolly" Titlow.

The following legal notice has been passed to print and anything else that happens to a legal notice. It explains itself:

"It having come to our attention that a report is in circulation to the effect that we are uncle and nephew, we, the undersigned hereby declare said statement is untrue, false, not founded on fact and is a d—n lie. Furthermore, we hereby serve notice that we will sue anybody for defamation of character who says we are related.

(Signed) E. J. STANFIELD,  
LESTER REYNARD.

Well, what do you think of that? And we thought all these years that Stan and Lester were brothers; well, they fight like it at times. But bear in mind the warning, be careful what you say about them being related.

Ye Gods! He's gone to automobiles now! What a life! Now we will be hearing all about power, speed, miles-to-the-gallon, and the rest that an automobile owner likes to talk about. Tiring of real estate and radios, E. J. Pilcher thought nothing short of a Nash convertible coupe would fill his want, so he accordingly went out and purchased the above. Like all real motorists, when asked what his license number was, he replied, "I dunno."

**News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.**

A man who was intimate with the greatest character of modern printdom—Mergenthaler—is now in San Francisco. Ed Hirsch, sent by Conrad H. Mann, president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, and manager of the organization department, Fraternal Order of Eagles, to arrange for a national convention of that fraternity here in August, greeted members of The News chapel this week and willingly obliged with reminiscences of the inventor who revolutionized typesetting. Mr. Hirsch, sticking it up by hand on the Baltimore News, heard the rumor about a machine that actually did the work of compositors. Instead of laughing it off, he ran it to earth and thereby became acquainted with the individual responsible.

• Hirsch's interest was so genuine, Mergenthaler permitted him to assist in minor capacities; later to tickle the keys, thus becoming the first linotype operator. At the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, Ed demonstrated the Mergenthaler linotype to curious thousands. And in 1896 he went as delegate to the Colorado Springs convention when President Prescott of the International Typographical Union formally opened the Union Printers' Home. Ed refused a nomination for A. F. of L. delegate, threw it to Frank Morrison, and so in a way, was responsible for that gentleman's elevation to the secretaryship.

Mr. Hirsch was running a labor paper in Baltimore when Conrad H. Mann requested him to



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accept his present berth, promotional work for the Eagles, in which capacity he travels constantly except for a few weeks' stay occasionally in large centers of population.

Rube Burrows, years ago, "Hooverized with Hoover." Later, he "kept cool with Coolidge," and now he's in step with Hoover's new policy of "business as usual." To help make it so, Rube took a monkey wrench, unscrewed the bolts on his pocketbook, and parted with dough enough to encourage a dealer to let go of a Buick.

If business ain't good it ain't Charley Reid's fault. His policy is to buy a home and keep on buying homes. Guess he heard the real estate sharks were suffocating for lack of sufficient circulation—of mazuma. And, believe it or not, Charles bought another home. Pulling Ripley's is the easiest thing he does. This is the fourth—or fifth?—Reid has purchased in the last couple years, and it's to wonder how long it'll be before he tires of "owning his own" and moves back into a steam-heated apartment.

Poor little Shorty Davidson sure is having a tough time. For a month he occupied a bed in Letterman Hospital suffering from "trench mouth," a disease supposed to have germinated during the World War, in which Shorty did his bit in France. Now physicians advise an immediate stomach operation, advice Shorty intends following.

If work for subs gets too dull, W. L. Leiberknecht grabs his trusty pen, draws a cartoon or two, and peddles 'em to the magazines. It helps keep the cupboard from getting too much like Mother Hubbard's.

**MAILER NOTES.**  
By Leroy C. Smith.

In consenting to become a candidate for president of the M. T. D. U., John McArdle stated "unless an assessment was put on the membership throughout the country at the present time, it would be impossible for any man to take this position, as it only pays \$75.00 a month," and without 'further taxation' "it would be impossible to travel and work on the road." . . . "Conditions now existing have left us . . . without any chance of improvement unless 'remedial' measures are taken" . . . "the members must realize the treasury is very nearly depleted."

The McArdle campaign committee's circular states, speaking of the \$100,000 Defense Fund, ". . . this large sum has been unwisely spent without tangible results. Enemies have been made



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and we are more open to attack than ever before. Our ranks have been depleted and our foes have increased, and as if this burden was not enough to carry, it is now proposed by some of our officers to levy an additional assessment upon us—for what purpose they only know."

Strikes us the two statements are "straddling" the "real issue"—the now "defunct" treasury.

Naturally, not a wise policy for McArdle to advise taxation when angling for votes. Nevertheless, he "passes the buck" to the membership. The inference being that if you desire my (McArdle's) services elsewhere, it will be necessary to levy an assessment. Not reasonable to suppose that Business Agent McArdle, if elected, who "keeps the wolf from the McArdle door" in Gotham, at \$157.00 per week, is going to travel "here, there, and everywhere," putting up at second class hotels and dining in "Dairy Kitchen" cafeterias.

President C. N. Smith never did—judging from his expense accounts "to, at, and in" various cities he was called upon to attend to "professional business." But just how President Smith's probable successor in office is going to do so without an assessment being levied (after election, of course) we shall leave to the M. T. D. U. followers to figure out.

The New York delegates to the M. T. D. U. Seattle Convention voted in favor of levying an assessment of 25 cents per member per month. The issue now confronting the M. T. D. U. is very clear—either an assessment to finance the M. T. D. U., or else disband it. From McArdle's own statement, it's plain to be seen the M. T. D. U. is stricken with "financial paralysis."

If President Smith, holding no other job, and with a defense fund of \$100,000 to draw upon for "organization" work and "other expenses" could not save the M. T. D. U. from a financial "panic," how can it be expected John McArdle can "resurrect" the M. T. D. U. with its treasury defunct, and his strenuous duties as Business Agent of No. 6 and President M. T. D. U. combined?

As a solution, we would suggest the election of President Smith as Business Agent of No. 6, and John McArdle as President M. T. D. U.

It will probably be a surprise to Pat Maloney's (of No. 9) many friends here and elsewhere, to learn Pat has "bolted" the President Smith ticket and gone over to the McArdle forces. Advices from No. 9 state the revolt against the M. T. D. U. is assuming large proportions, and it is predicted the February union meeting of the Los Angeles Mailers is going to be a lively session.

Word has been received here that the new management of the Seattle Times have cut off one press, which has added a few mailers to the sub list.

Mr. H. S. Norton closed his presentation of the publisher's argument before the board of arbitration on the 7th. In all probability arbitration proceedings will be concluded the coming week.

Word received from Boston says a decision is expected in that local's civil action against President C. N. Smith early in March.

Advices from Chicago state good progress is being made by President Giacola and officers in their scale negotiations and also that relations between the union and the publishers, officers and members were never so harmonious as at the present time. The Chicago local is out of debt and possesses a bank account of some \$8,000. The Windy City local has prospered since severing relations with the M. T. D. U. Work is good in Chicago. We extend congratulations.

### EXCLUDE THE FILIPINOS.

By Paul Scharrenberg,  
Secretary, California State Federation of Labor.

During the month the newspapers of the world have again carried dispatches from California setting forth the more or less brutal details of recent race riots in Monterey and Santa Clara Counties.

California seems destined to bear the brunt of the seemingly never-ending struggle for the effective exclusion of Asiatic laborers from the United States of America.

This is the third time since California was admitted to statehood that the mass immigration of Asiatics has caused bloody race riots.

It is notorious that American capitalists have had little or no concern for the future of our young republic. The greed of the early settlers—their insistence for cheap, "dependable" labor gave to America a civil war and a negro problem that has remained a perplexing question to this very date.

The men who built the first railroad to the shores of the Pacific again maintained that they could not do the job without cheap and docile labor from China. This wholesale importation of Chinese coolies caused the first race riots on the West coast and finally, in 1882, resulted in the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

In the early part of the present century California agriculturists joyfully sponsored still another wholesale migration of cheap labor to our shores. But the Japanese laborers, although highly praised at the beginning, were entirely too ambitious. They were not content to remain mere hired tillers of the soil. Being thrifty and willing to work sixteen hours a day on an Oriental diet, the immigrants from Japan soon began to compete with their former bosses. Then the erstwhile praise was quickly transformed into violet cussing. And, of course, when the white agricultural population joined hands with the city folks in demanding the exclusion of Japanese by law, Congress responded with the exclusion Act of 1924.

The Filipinos did not come to continental United States in considerable numbers until the sugar planters of Hawaii had imported many thousands to work as contract laborers in the cane fields of those tropical islands. From the Territory of Hawaii to the Pacific Coast is just another step, and every year more and more Filipinos have arrived as the nucleus of another unwanted, unassimilable alien group in California and other Western states. The recent so-called race riots are the inevitable sequence of the stupid and short-sighted policy which enables unlimited numbers of these Asiatics to migrate to America.

Census figures for continental United States fixed our Filipino population at 160 in the year 1910 and 5603 in 1920. The present Filipino population is estimated as being in excess of 50,000 for continental United States and more than 60,000 for Hawaii.

The average age of the Filipino immigrants is 17 to 25 years. Practically all are men and unmarried. Being able to obtain a higher wage than they have been accustomed to receive, they are soon in possession of comparative wealth. Then the trouble begins.

A bill to exclude Filipinos, in the same manner as other Asiatics are now excluded, has been introduced by Congressman Welch of California. The number of the bill is H. R. 8708.

All Americans who are at all concerned about the future of their country should be interested in this bill and personally promote its early enactment.

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Telephone MArket 0056  
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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1930

As was expected, not all scientists could remain silent while "parrot fever" raged through the newspapers. One has come forth to tell the world it is tommyrot. Prof. E. E. Free, Ph. D., writing in the New York World, takes his fling at the sensationalism and loose thinking of excited medicos and reporters who have scared masses of people into something approaching fits. He says: "This 'parrot fever' month of January, 1930, is earning its place in medical history not for any unusual or fatal epidemic, for no such epidemic exists and probably none is possible, but as an example of public hysteria not unworthy to rank with the outbreaks of false 'St. John's fire,' of flagellation and other instances of epidemic hysteria in the Middle Ages. Regiments of surprised and perfectly harmless parrots have been killed or abandoned.

The weight of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was added to the protests of the Southwest against restriction of Western Hemisphere immigration in testimony before the House Immigration Committee, an Associated Press dispatch reported recently. It is most likely that the deciding factor to the Chamber of Commerce in considering this question was its effects upon the financial interests of the large growers in states adjoining the Mexican border, who each year employ a great amount of Mexican labor. It is probably true that Mexican labor can be obtained at cheaper wages than it would be possible for the average American worker to live on. Thus, it can hardly be denied that a large influx of Mexicans each year adds to the profits of the producers in that particular section. But should not a broader vision be adopted in deciding questions that affect the nation at large? What about the problem of unemployment that yearly grows more menacing? Is it justice; is it fair or advisable for a possible gain of profits to citizens of one locality to overshadow the needs and actual necessities of hundreds of thousands of American citizens who are unable to obtain employment? The restriction of immigration means a decrease in profits for a few; but does it not mean work, food, shelter and clothing for many? Which shall be heeded, the cry of the few hundreds for greater profits, or the plea of the hundreds of thousands starving unemployed for work and food?

## Unemployment Increasing

Unemployment increased in January, according to reports from trade unions to the American Federation of Labor. The figures show 19 per cent of union members unemployed in the first two weeks of January, a substantial increase over December, when 16 per cent were out of work. The figure for January is the highest percentage of unemployment since the Federation began collecting statistics in 1927. In January, 1928, when unemployment reached serious proportions and caused public concern in many cities, the Federation figures showed 18 per cent of the membership out of work, as compared to 19 per cent this year.

This report covers 640,000 members in 24 cities. A large variety of trades are included: Building trades; transportation, including street car employees, railway shop crafts, trucks, delivery and taxicab drivers, sailors and shipping trades; service trades, including hotel and restaurant workers and barbers; professions, including musicians; government employees; manufacturing industries, including printing, metal trades, clothing and food industries and a number of others.

The Federation report thus covers a different group of wage earners from the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, except for overlapping in a small group of manufacturing. It indicates that there is a large field where employment conditions are not yet improving and where they may be acute suffering unless industrial recovery comes soon.

The highest percentage of unemployed is in the building trades, where 38 per cent were unemployed. This is a higher figure than in January, 1928, when 36 per cent were unemployed, and substantially higher than January, 1929, when 30 per cent were out of work. It also shows an increase since December, when 32 per cent were unemployed. In the metal trades 14 per cent were out of work, compared to 8 per cent in January, 1929, and 11 per cent in December; in printing the percentages are: January, 1930, 5 per cent; January, 1929, 4 per cent; December, 1929, 4 per cent; in all other trades: January, 1930, 11 per cent; December, 1929, 10 per cent.

Unemployment is especially high also among musicians, who have been thrown out of work by the increasing use of radio and vitaphone. In sea and lake port towns, large numbers of sailors and longshoremen are out of work, and the total unemployment is increased by seasonal industries, which in some cases are in worse condition than usual this year; clothing workers, bakery workers, hotel and restaurant employees, railway repair workers and others. Truck drivers and deliverymen also report a large percentage out of work in most cities.

The workers' organizations are giving all possible relief to members out of work. Many pay unemployment benefits; nearly all have some means of helping members find work—either an employment bureau or an officer who makes it his special business to keep in touch with vacancies. Many have relief funds for those in distress. Union agreements often provide for equal division of work among wage earners in an individual shop so that none are laid off. The higher union wage scale also makes it possible in many cases to lay aside savings against an emergency such as this.

By helping members to tide over this difficult time of unemployment, unions keep many thousands from becoming a public charge. Appeals for charity from union families are rare. Stores and retail dealers also feel the effect of sustained buying power when unions keep members from running up debts in times of unemployment. The union is a real force for recovery.

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Smokers and makers of smokes, all and sundry, must be observing with mingled glee and disgust the goings on and paradings about of the makers of cigars and cigarettes into the making of which there is no product of the hand of a union man, nor yet the flicker of a thought of a union brain. A faithful and betimes jocular reader sends the following grinning scorch to which attention is particularly directed: "Amusing is the applesauce of the announcer who is ballyhooing for a certain cigarette. A few weeks ago he was howling across the great, wide air space the thrilling news that if you reached for, and presumably smoked, his product you, if you are a lady, could thus preserve your boyish lines. This suave and ebullient radiot has now rung a change on his line of chinchinabulation. He now tells the eager listeners from Skowhegan to Saskatchewan that curves are now the thing. He says Monsier Worth, the eminently qualified he-dressmaker of Paris, says curves are au fait. This Worth is the same authority who came to New York recently and took backwater when he learned American women were not going to adopt the silly flippy-floppity skirts that the Paris couturiers and the cloth makers had tried so assiduously to foist upon them. The barker for the scorched product who has been telling the girls that his cigarettes will make and keep them as hipless as a snake is now telling the same ones that if they will only reach for one, and smoke it, it will give them hips and curves, busts and amplitudes like unto that of Lillian Russell, the queen of heavyweights of a happier age.

He who penned the lines above entitled them, "Reach for a Hipmaker," but if there was any faint notion that the public could depend upon these things doing what the radio glorifyers say they will do, we should give ear to what has just come from the Federal Trade Commission. We learn that the makers of a cigarette which is not named have agreed to discontinue publishing fake testimonials. No more will the belles and the ringers pour out sweet discourse on how they did it with their little cigarette, when they didn't. It is most disconcerting to learn that some of the fair damsels who have been signing testimonials for cigarettes of non-union extraction never smoke cigarettes of any kind! They have been telling their fellow human beings to smoke 'em and grow thin, or smoke 'em and grow curves, even as they themselves have done, when, in truth, they do not smoke at all!

Come we now to cigars, leaping from little ones to big ones. Over the air comes the General Cigar Company, spending many piasters of gold and perhaps of silver. They hire expensive entertainers to make merry for us, hoping, of course, that every listener will sit before his loud speaker with a General Company's cigar between teeth that show through smiling lips. Ah, pleasant picture! Much money goes over the dam, or over something, in the course of a month, to advertise this product. But into every program comes the memory of New Brunswick, N. J., and accounts therefrom of recent date. Women who work for this company went on strike against a pittance wage. An effort was made to secure high school girls to break the strike. Finally the company proved itself stronger than the women strikers and they seeped back into their miserable jobs at their miserable pay. Every woman among them bore a name of foreign origin—every one a victim of exploitation where a dream had once been seen beckoning to a glorious new world. The radio programs do not tell of some of these things.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Young Man—How much do I pay for a marriage license?

Clerk—Five dollars down and your entire salary each week for the rest of your life.

Doctor—Did you follow my advice and drink hot water one hour before breakfast?

His Patient—I did my best, but I couldn't keep it up more than 10 minutes.

Tragedian—I think it within my right to ask for real wine in the banqueting scene."

Stage-Manager—Right. And perhaps you'd like real poison in the death scene.

A man was told by his doctor that if he laughed 15 minutes every day before meals his condition would improve.

One day in a restaurant, while having his laugh, a man at the opposite side of the table walked over and said angrily:

"What are you laughing at?"

"Why, I'm laughing for my liver," he replied.

"Well, then," said the other, "I guess I'd better start laughing also. I ordered mine half an hour ago."

Waiter—Are you Hungary?

Broker—Yes, Siam.

Waiter—Den Russia to the table and I'll Fiji.

Broker—All right; Sweden my coffee and Denmark my bill.—Kennebec Journal.

Teacher—Jakie, give a sentence using the word deceit.

Jakie—I wear pants with patches on de seat.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Edna—No, Clarence, I won't marry you, but I'll be a sister to you.

Clarence—Not on your life, you won't. I can't afford it. I already have one sister who swipes my collars, socks, ties, chewing gum and cigarettes.—Pathfinder.

The sweet young thing gazed pensively at the peaceful rural scene.

"Why are you running that steam roller over that field?" she asked.

"I'm raising mashed potatoes this year," replied the farmer.

## WHAT NEXT?

A new lightning arresting material has been discovered. It is called thyrite, a word of Greek derivation meaning "gate." It is a good insulator for ordinary currents, but when high current comes along it changes from insulator to conductor, providing harmless pathway for the overload. It can be made into any shape that can be molded, looking like a cross between black slate and porcelain.

Strike of five Haitian street cleaners was settled when the municipality fired a lame member of the union and divided his pay among the others, who had asked five cents gold more per day.

Million dollar corporation is organized by Chicagoans to convert and market cornstalks, of which the country now produces about 150,000,000 tons annually. Corporation expects to produce 11,000,000,000 square feet yearly of insulating and wall board and expects chemists to discover many valuable by-products. Farmers will get about \$3 per ton, it is said.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union-made goods and service.

## LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What was the first State to pass an old-age pension law which is still in effect?

A.—Montana.

Q.—In what industry did machinery eliminate child labor?

A.—The glass industry. Introduction of the Owens automatic machinery eliminated all work formerly done by children, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Q.—How can union-made hosiery be recognized?

A.—By the brand names, the following list of which is furnished by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers: Berkeley, Best Made, Co-Ed (Berger), Esquire (half hose), Excello, Gotham Gold Strike, Granite, Holeproof, Hollywood, Lady Haven, Laurel, Logan, McCallum, Merit, Modern Maid, No-Mend, Oliver, Onyx Pointex, Opal, Rydal Triple Stripe, Siliko, Titania, Trio, Van Raalte. In addition, the Unity Hosiery Mills, Milwaukee, Wis., sells a silk stocking bearing the label of the United Textile Workers of America. This is the only brand of women's full fashioned hosiery which bears the union label.

Display your loyalty to fellow trade unionists by demanding union-made goods and union service.

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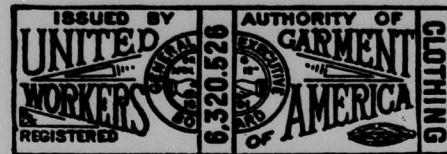


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The trade union movement was not built because of, but in spite of, our fellows who fail to demand union goods and union service.

## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of January 31, 1930.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Ice Drivers, H. G. Hamilton, Oscar Murdock. Water Workers—Thomas Dowd, John Lacey. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, Herman Lustig, vice Charles Benson. Bill Posters, Web Rogers, vice Ben Brundage. United Laborers, James Dowd, vice Wm. L. Tipton. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the family of James C. Flynn, thanking the Council for its kind expressions of sympathy. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to supporting and co-operating with the Retail Clerks in their efforts to organize all clerks employed in retail stores. From Ice Drivers, thanking the Secretary for assistance in arranging the entertainment for their annual installation ceremonies. From Asbestos Workers and Ornamental Plasterers, inclosing donations for the defense of officers of Cleaners and Dyers' Union. From Joint Council of Teamsters, indorsing the new wage scale and agreement of Chauffeurs' Union. From the North Beach Evening High School Alumni Association, indorsing a proposed charter amendment that would make the Board of Education directly elective by the people. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of contributions toward the organizing campaign in the Southern states. From the Mission Baseball Association, with reference to selection of an eating place in Stockton while the club is in training there. From Delegate C. M. Baker, resigning as a member of the election Board. From Tailors' Union, inclosing a donation for the organizing of the Southern workers.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Assessors' Association of California, thanking Secretary O'Connell for his assistance in legislature with reference to Constitutional Amendment No. 18.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From the Union Label Shoe Company, Minneapolis, Minn., relative to union-made shoes.

Communication from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, stating it had appointed the Secretary of the Council on a Health Conservation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Moved that the Secretary be requested to accept the appointment; motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter

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C. H. Ashley, Pres.

of wage scale and agreement of Chauffeurs' Union, committee recommends endorsement, subject to the approval of its international union. In the matter of controversy between the Mailers' Union and the Matly Mailing Company, your committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Secretary of the Council for adjustment. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Teamsters No. 85—Donated \$100.00 to Cleaners and Dyers' Union defense fund. Office Employees—Reported that the rules proposed by committee of the Board of Supervisors will prevent anyone from addressing the Board without unanimous consent; Board of Health not paying semi-monthly in accordance with charter provisions. Machinists No. 68—Have donated \$20.00 to the Cleaners and Dyers' Union defense fund. Bottlers No. 293—Hollywood Dry Corporation is still unfair. Milk Drivers—Have donated \$50.00 to Cleaners and Dyers' Union defense fund. Molders No. 164—Have donated to Cleaners and Dyers; have been attempting to organize the Southern workers for several years; International has spent over one-half million dollars in its efforts to organize the Southern worker. Butchers No. 115—Notified the Council that there is in circulation a statement that pork is not good to eat; he informed the delegates that if pork is properly cooked, it is just as good as any other meat product. Street Carmen—Their ball team will challenge Waiters No. 30, and they serve notice on the Waiters to be on their toes. Cleaners-Dyers—Reported that two of their members are on trial in Oakland on a charge of conspiracy; thanked all who are helping morally and financially. Musicians—Requested the assistance of all to insist that all theatres employ living music. Waiters No. 30—Employers have not been able to compel Waiters to pay for lost silver.

**New Business**—Moved that the Council protest the rule contemplated by the Board of Supervisors dress the full Board; and to favor the rule whereby whereby it takes the unanimous consent to ad-

a majority vote will grant the privilege of the floor to any protestant. Carried.

Moved that the Council communicate with the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Health to comply with the mandate of the charter relative to semi-monthly pay day. Carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Report of Election Committee**—The committee submitted its report and it was received and the chair declared the following officers elected for the ensuing term: President, R. H. Baker; Vice-President, S. T. Dixon; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. O'Connell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien; Trustees, Charles Child, Wm. Granfield, James E. Hopkins. Executive Committee—Joseph Blanchard, James Coulsting, H. J. Crowley, John C. Daly, Pierre Flaherty, Wm. Granfield, Manuel Jacobs, George Kidwell, George Knell, John F. Metcalf, Anthony Noriega, Patrick O'Brien and Wm. P. Stanton. Organizing Committee—Anthony Brenner, George Cullen, Joseph Dodge, B. E. Hayland, Theodore Johnson, Robert Leipnik, Milton S. Maxwell, Lea Phillips, Thomas Rotell. Law and Legislative Committee—R. H. Baker, Emil Buehrer, Charles Child, Henry Heidelberg, James Hopkins, Theodore Johnson, George Kidwell. Directors of Labor Clarion—Wm. T. Bonsor,

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James Coulsting, M. E. Decker, George Hollis, Stanley Roman.

**Receipts**—\$253.10. **Expenses**—\$188.10.

Council adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Embassy Theatre.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MArket 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec. Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 51 Rae. Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albin.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners and Dyers—Meet 2nd Thursday at Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredge Men 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3935 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stone Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Sales, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stone Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Mrs. Miller, 1640 Lyon.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section) —Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. MArket 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 868, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Waiters—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

## Brief Items of Interest

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John Fitzgerald of the trackmen, Emma Botteon of the garment workers.

The following delegates were ordered seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union, H. G. Hamilton and Oscar Murdock; from the Water Workers' Union, Thomas Dowd and John Lacey; from the Bill Posters' Union, Web Rogers; from the United Laborers' Union, James Dowd.

The Chauffeurs' Union is endeavoring to negotiate a new wage scale and working agreement with employers. The new scale has the approval and endorsement of the Labor Council and the Joint Council of Teamsters.

During the week just closed the following unions made contributions to the fund being raised for the defense of the officers of the Cleaners and Dyers' Union, who have been charged with conspiracy in Oakland: Teamsters, Machinists, Milk Drivers, Molders.

The rival baseball teams of the Waiters' Union and the Municipal Carmen are hurling challenges back and forth these days, and it begins to look as though a game might actually materialize some time in the future as a result.

Low-paid government workers are in line for higher wages, it was announced last Tuesday night at the meeting of the Federal Employees' Union in Native Sons' Hall. Secretary Alfred Berryessa read a telegram from Washington stating that the personnel classification board, after five years of surveying civil service positions, will report at the present session of Congress. The survey is designed to regrade various positions, giving equal pay for similar work in all departments and raising the standard of those receiving the lowest wages. Custodian employees now receiving \$1320 a year expect to be raised to \$1500.

Frankly demanding an unlimited supply of cheap labor in the Southwestern states, members of a special committee put the United States Chamber of Commerce on record as opposing any attempt to restrict Mexican immigration, at a recent meeting of the House Immigration Committee.

Members of the Typographical Union were called out of the plant of the Daily Racing Form, New Orleans, on January 21st, owing to a disagreement between the foreman and chairman of the chapel over the unjust discharge of a member of the union.

The British Government on January 27th announced the cancellation of building orders for two 10,000-ton cruisers and is prepared to suspend appropriations for the reconditioning of four others in anticipation of an agreement on naval reduction as a result of the present naval conference in London.

In a letter to their general chairman on the Southern Railway, the chief executives of the Brotherhoods of engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen oppose the group pension and insurance scheme which is being pressed on the Southern system employees.

Karl A. Dietrich has been appointed business representative for another year for the local Musicians' Union. Dietrich has established himself as a successful representative, and it was but natural that he should be continued in the position.

The referendum held recently by the unions affiliated with the California State Association of Plumbers, Steam and Sprinkler Fitters, to decide whether or not a convention would be held in the year 1930, is reported to have failed to carry, and none held. The last gathering was in March, 1927.

### OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. H. Baker; vice-president, S. T. Dixon; secretary-treasurer, John A. O'Connell; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, Chas. Child, Wm. Granfield, James E. Hopkins. Executive committee—Joseph Blanchard, James Coulsting, H. J. Crowley, John C. Daly, Pierre Flaherty, Wm. Granfield, Manuel Jacobs, George Kidwell, George Knell, John F. Metcalf, Anthony Noriega, Patrick O'Brien and Wm. P. Stanton. Organizing committee—Anthony Brenner, George Cullen, Joseph Dodge, B. E. Hayland, Theodore Johnson, Robert Leipnik, Milton S. Maxwell, Lea Phillips, Thomas Rotell. Law and legislative committee—R. H. Baker, Emil Buehrer, Charles Child, Henry Heidelberg, James Hopkins, Theodore Johnson, George Kidwell. Directors of Labor Clarion—Wm. T. Bonsor, James Coulsting, M. E. Decker, George Hollis, Stanley Roman.

### INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS ELECTED.

Election of officers of the Seamen's Union resulted as follows: Andrew Furuseth, Washington, D. C., president; Patrick Flynn, San Francisco, first vice-president; P. B. Gill, Seattle, Wash., second vice-president; Percy J. Pryor, Boston, third vice-president; Oscar Carlson, New York City, fourth vice-president; Patrick O'Brien, Buffalo, N. Y., fifth vice-president; Peter E. Olsen, San Francisco, sixth vice-president; Ivan Hunter, Buffalo, N. Y., seventh vice-president; Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco, editor Seamen's Journal; Victor A. Olander, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

Furuseth, Olander and Pryor were named American Federation of Labor delegates. Furuseth Olander, Flynn, Hunter and Pryor were elected as the legislative committee.

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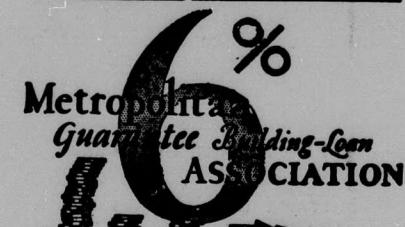


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